

## LASIACIS LINEARIS Swallen, sp. nov.

Culmi vagantes, ramis adscendentibus ca. 75 cm. longis; vaginae dense villosae internodiis longiores; ligula 2-4 mm. longa; laminae lineares, acuminatae, 16-22 cm. longae, 5-9 mm. latae, scabrae vel sparse pilosae; panícula 30 cm. longa, ramis gracilibus, solitariis, scabris, anguste adscendentibus, paucifloris; spiculae 4 mm. longae, pedicellis longis, erectis.

Culms relatively slender, straggling, the flowering branches about 75 cm. long; sheaths densely villous, as long as or longer than the internodes; ligule 2-4 mm. long, brown; blades linear, acuminate, narrowed toward the base, 16-22 cm. long, 5-9 mm. wide, scabrous, sometimes sparsely pilose; panicle about 30 cm. long, the slender scabrous branches rather narrowly ascending, solitary, distant, bearing a few long-pedicellate spikelets; spikelets 4 mm. long, usually erect.

Type in the herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum, No. 1,044,422, collected in pine-covered canyon bordering Río Lima, Sierra de las Minas, below Finca Alejandria, Zacapa, Guatemala, Oct. 14, 1939, by Julian A. Steyermark (No. 30,046).

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XIII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

To the List of Excluded Species should be added Aegiphila triflora Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn.

= Clerodendrum tessmanni Moldenke.

An additional synonym of Aegiphila virgata Turcz. is Cornutia brasiliensis Miers ex Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2): 220, in syn. 1863; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 23, in syn. 1940. Since Aegiphila virgata Turcz. is based on a Miers specimen from Rio de Janeiro and Cornutia brasiliensis Miers is synonymous with it, and since Cornutia brasiliensis Mart. is a synonym of Arrabidaea corchorioides (Cham.) P. DC. [see Fedde, Repert. 40: 196. 1936] in the Bignoniaceae, it seems very probable that Aegiphila virgata, long a perplexing name [see Brittonia 1: 469-470. 1934] is also synonymous with Arrabidaea corchorioides. The original description of Aegiphila virgata agrees very well with the characters of Arrabidaea corchorioides.

Line 97a on page 271 of my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila in Brittonia 1 (1934) should read: 97a. Branchlets tomentulose-puberulent, puberulent, furfuraceous, or pulverulent. Line 114 on page 273 should lead to: 79. A. laxicipulis.

So many persons have asked me to explain the sense in which I use various descriptive terms for leaves and flowers in my publi-

cations on the Verbenaceae and other groups, that my good friend, Mr. Fred Oswald, has, at my request, kindly prepared two plates of figures to illustrate my conception of the meaning of some of these terms.

Explanation of Plate I

1. Infundibular corolla
2. Hypocrateriform corolla
3. Corolla with reflexed limb
4. Narrow-tubular calyx
5. Obconic calyx
6. Campanulate calyx, constricted above the ovary
7. Campanulate calyx, narrowed toward the base
8. Cyathiform calyx
9. Broad-tubular calyx
10. Cupuliform calyx
11. Truncate entire calyx-rim
12. Subtruncate apiculate calyx-rim
13. Subtruncate mucronate calyx-rim
14. Subtruncate aristate calyx-rim
15. Repand-sinuate calyx-rim
16. Dentate calyx-rim
17. Lobed calyx-rim
18. Parted calyx-rim
19. Cucullate calyx
20. Female-predominant flower
21. Male-predominant flower

Explanation of Plate II

1. Rounded leaf-apex
2. Acute leaf-apex
3. Acuminate leaf-apex
4. Caudate leaf-apex
5. Apiculate leaf-apex
6. Cordate or emarginate leaf-apex
7. Cordate leaf-base
8. Rounded leaf-base
9. Acute leaf-base
10. Acuminate leaf-base
11. Cuneate leaf-base

AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA Moldenke

This species may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by the following corrections and interpolations after line 48a on page 266:

- 48'. Branchlets and peduncles armed with prickles.....  
 49a. A. aculeifera.
- 48'a. Branchlets and peduncles unarmed.  
 49. Branchlets glabrate, yellowish, shiny.....53. A. laeta.

AEGIPHILA BREVIFLORA (Rusby) Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 95 (1934), 1: 190--192

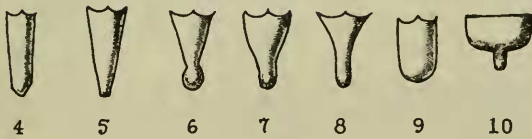
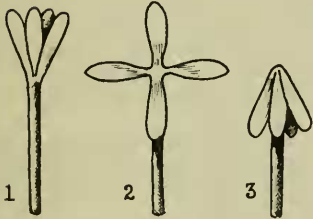
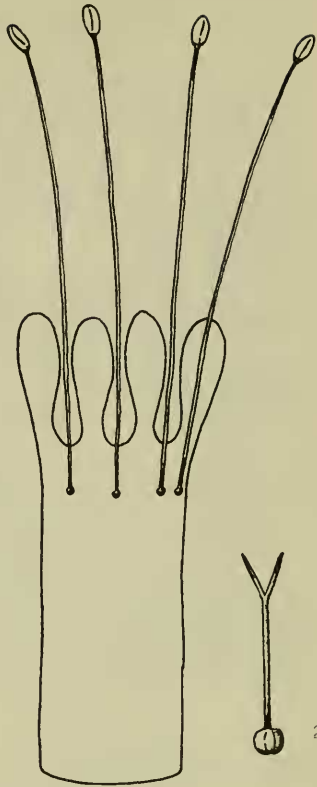
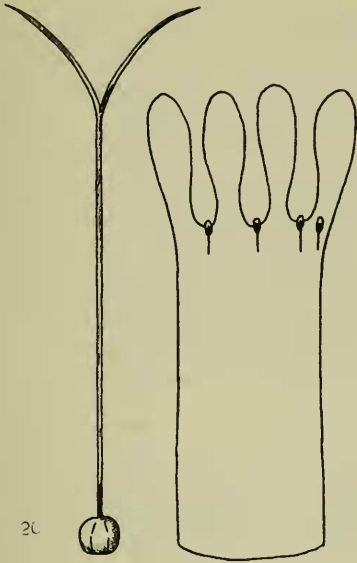


Plate I

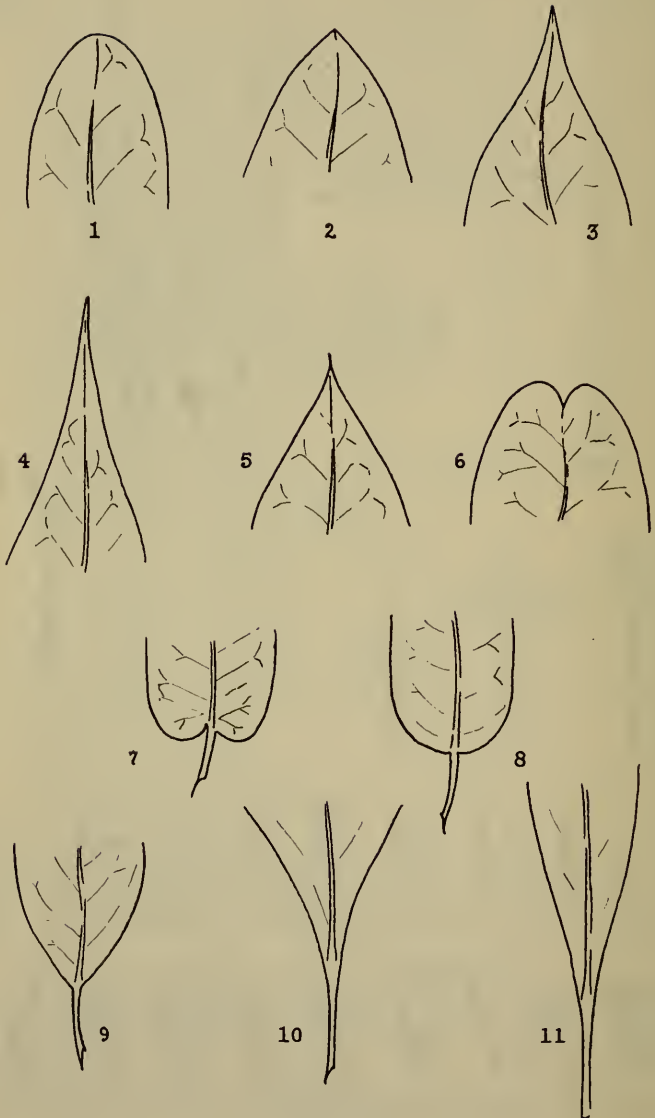


Plate II

(1937), and 4: 349. 1953. Pseudaegiphila breviflora Rusby, Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 7: 341. 1927; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 95, in syn. (1934) and 1: 190, in syn. 1937.

This species may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by placing the following corrections and interpolations after line 60a on page 267:

62. Blades dentate or sinuate along the margins.  
 62'. Blades callous-dentate along the margins.....  
 39a. A. breviflora.
- 62'a. Blades not callous-dentate.
63. Blades conspicuously and sharply serrate throughout.  
 64. Branchlets and blades granulose or furfuraceous-pubescent; Costa Rican.....52. A. odontophylla.
- 64a. Branchlets and blades variously pubescent, but not granulose or furfuraceous; South American.....  
 42. A. integrifolia.
- 63a. Blades obtusely crenate or sinuate.....35. A. crenata.

#### AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

This species should be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by the following corrections and interpolations after line 135a on page 276:

137. Inflorescence more or less cingulate-capitate.  
 137'. Lower leaf-surface densely subvelutinous-pubescent; calyx densely spreading-pubescent....99. A. candelabrum.
- 137'a. Lower leaf-surface more or less densely or very sparsely short-pilose or even subglabrate; calyx sparsely appressed-pubescent or pilose.

#### AEGIPHILA CONTURBATA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 37: 210. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 194--195 (1937), 2: 61 (1941), and 2: 434. 1948.

This species may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by the insertion of the following corrections and interpolations after line 66 on page 268:

67. Brazilian species.  
 68. Petioles 7 mm. long or less; leaf-blades with short, straight, strigose pubescence beneath; calyx densely pubescent.....44. A. intermedia.
- 68a. Petioles 15--25 mm. long; leaf-blades densely incanous-tomentose beneath; calyx densely villous.....  
 44b. A. conturbata.
- 67a. Guianan species.  
 68'. Branchlets densely villous-lanate with long hairs; petioles densely villous; leaf-blades densely villous-lanate or -tomentose beneath even in age; calyx 6--7.5 mm. long, densely tomentose or villous.....45. A. villosa.

68'a. Branchlets densely villous with very short hairs; petioles canescent-pubescent; mature leaf-blades lanate-tomentose or merely canescent and densely punctate beneath; calyx ca. 3 mm. long, densely strigose.....

43. A. guianensis.

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. PYRAMIDATA L. C. Rich. & Moldenke

This variety may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by the insertion of the following corrections and interpolations after line 90a on page 270:

91. Branchlets short-pilose or strigillose.

92. Blades densely impressed-punctate beneath, not glanduliferous; pubescence on branchlets, petioles, and lower leaf-surfaces spreading, not at all appressed; leaves usually undate in drying, thin-membranous.....

65. A. membranacea.

92a. Blades marked with numerous black glandular disks along the midrib beneath, not impressed-punctate; pubescence on branchlets, petioles, and lower leaf-surfaces appressed-strigillose; leaves not undate, thin-chartaceous.....

62b. A. glandulifera var. pyramidata.

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Literature: Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 284 & 285. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 304--305. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 205--206 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), 1: 389 (1940), 2: 395 (1947), and 1: 354. 1953; Kuhlmann & Kuhn, Flor. Distr. Ibiti 116 & 180. 1947.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 224--226 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), and 1: 390. 1940; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 345--346. 1951.

The species may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in Brittonia 1 (1934) by the insertion of the following corrections and interpolations after line 132a on page 275:

130a. Blades not as described above.

132'. Blades setose above with stiff bulbous-based hairs 1-2.5 mm. long.....115a. A. hoehnei.

132'a. Blades not setose above, merely scabrous or short strigose-hirtous.

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

The F. C. Hoehne 5702 cited by me in Brittonia 1: 473 (1934) as A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch and in Phytologia 1: 296 (1938) as A. lanceolata, is now the type collection of A. mattogrossensis.

AEGIPHILA MATTOGROSSENSIS Moldenke

The type collection of this species was originally cited by me in *Brittonia* 1: 473 (1934) as A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch and in *Phytologia* 1: 296 (1938) as A. lanceolata Moldenke.

**AEGIPHILA MOLLIS** H.B.K.

The d'Orbigny 1086 cited by me in *Phytologia* 1: 239 (1937) as this species is actually A. steinbachii Moldenke.

**AEGIPHILA MONTICOLA** Moldenke

This species may be inserted in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in *Brittonia* 1 (1934) by the insertion of the following corrections and interpolations after line 62a on page 267:

65. Leaf-blades acute at base, not noticeably attenuate into the slender petiole.

65'. Petioles to 4 mm. long; calyx 2--4 mm. long and ca. 3 mm. wide; Brazilian.....33. A. lhotzkiana.

65'a. Petioles 12--15 mm. long; calyx ca. 5.7 mm. long and 4.1 mm. wide; Ecuadorian.....32a. A. monticola.

65a. Leaf-blades acuminate or cuneate at base, attenuate into the often stout petiole.

**AEGIPHILA NERVOSA** Urb.

Literature: Urb., *Symb. Ant.* 3: 366--367. 1903; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 3: 4. 1908; Urb., *Symb. Ant.* 8: 600. 1921; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 467--468. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 251 (1937) and 2: 446. 1948. A. subopposita Urb. & Ekm., *Archiv Bot.* 22a (17): 109. 1929; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 467, in syn. 1934.

Dr. A. C. Smith, on February 26, 1932, kindly examined for me in the Urban Herbarium at Berlin the Swartz s.n. from Jamaica and the Ekman 472 and 518, Picarda 171 and 1418, Buch 1239 and 1949, and Christ 1946, 1992, and 2229 from Haiti. He reported as follows: "The Haiti specimens are certainly conspecific. Concerning their identity with the fragment from Jamaica I am less certain. The young leaf of the fragment is similar to those of [the] Haiti specimens. The remaining calyx of the fragment is a trifle less pilose than [that of the] others; however, I conclude that all the above specimens are one species."

**AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA** Vell.

This species should also be included in my key to the species and varieties of Aegiphila as published in *Brittonia* 1 (1934) by the insertion of the following corrections and interpolations after line 134a on page 276:

141. Venation very prominent beneath.

141'. Petioles 3--5 mm. long; leaf-blades mostly broadest slightly above the middle; Jamaican and Haitian.....  
125. A. nervosa.

141'a. Petioles 6 mm. long or longer; leaf-blades mostly broadest below the middle; from Colombia to Brazil.....

115. A. racemosa.







Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Rusby, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 6: 107. 1896; Rusby, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Hayek, Denkschr. Kaiser. Akad. Wissensch. Math.-nat. 79 (1): 296. 1908; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Usteri, Flor. Umgeb. Staat São Paulo 228. 1911; Donn. Sm., Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1911; F. C. Hoehne, Alb. Secc. Bot. Mus. Paul. 130 & 144. 1925; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in syn. 1934; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. 37: 334. 1943. A. rotundifolia Sellow ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in syn. 1934. A. lanata Casar. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 272, in syn. 1937. Egiphila lanata Casar. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1941.

Pickel describes this species as a shrub growing on high campos, producing white flowers; Mello Barreto calls it a cespitose shrub 50 cm. tall. It has been collected in flower in April, November, and December, and in fruit in March and April. The W. Hoehne s.n. collection cited below consists of cleaned seeds only. The trinomial Aegiphila tomentosa var. silvestris Regnell, cited as a synonym of this species by me in Brittonia 1: 329 (1934), is actually a synonym of A. sellowiana Cham., as has already been indicated by me in my Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 4 (1940).

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Casaretto 2624 [Macbride photos 24615] (F--686353, F--772035--photo, Kr--photo, N--photo); P. Clausen s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Mello Barreto 11013 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 35312] (It, N, N); Regnell I.310 [1867] (Lu), s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44824] (Ja); Saldanha 7477 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44823] (Ja). Paraná: Dusén 2450 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44818] (Ja), 2484 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31756] (Ja), 7236 (F--668478), s.n. [Jaguariahyva, May 1914] (Lu); Jönsson 405a (Br--photo, I--photo, Mi--photo). São Paulo: Brade 12099 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44844] (Ja), 12122 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44846] (Ja), 12396 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44847] (Ja); Costa & Kiehl s.n. [Herb. Inst. Agron. Est. S. Paulo 4028a; Herb. Dept. Bot. Est. S. Paulo 42083] (Sp); A. Gehrt s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 5489] (F--895963); Grotta 2383 (N); Guillemín 515 (F--photo, N--photo); W. Hoehne 852 (Mg, N), 2254 (N), 2381 (N), 2382 (N), s.n. [23/3/1946] (N, Sp); Hoehne & Gehrt s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 36883] (N); Moldenke & Moldenke 19659 (Es, Lg, Mg, Mr, N, No, Ot, S, Sm); Pickel 2457 (N, Sf); Roth L. 920 [Herb. Inst. Bot. S. Paulo 51910] (N); Schwacke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44803] (Ja); Sellow 5122 [Macbride photos 17589] (F--663018--photo, Kr--photo, N--photo). PARAGUAY: Hassler 11260 (F--photo, N--photo).

AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel.

Literature: Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789, 1791, & 1796; Lam., Illustr. 1504, pl. 70, fig. 2. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. 1: 294. 1792; Vahl, Éclog. 1: 16. 1796; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1:

616. 1797; Raeusch., *Nom. Bot.* 37. 1797; Gmel. [Turton], *Gen. Syst. Nat.* 5: 219. 1802; Pers., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 132. 1805; Andr., *Bot. Rep.* 9: 578. 1809; Poir., *Encycl. Méth. Suppl.* 1: 150--151. 1810; Pers., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., *Syst. Veg.* 3: 101. 1818; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Willd., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 82. 1821; Spreng., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Dietr., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 429. 1839; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 121. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 649--650. 1847; Bocq., *Adansonia* 3: 190. 1862; Pritzel, *Icon. Bot. Ind.* 1: 23. 1866; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Glaz., *Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç.* 58, *Mém.* 3: 546. 1911; van Wijk, *Dict. Pl. Names* 1911 & 1916; Stapf, *Ind. Lond.* 1: 79. 1929; Le Cointe, *Amaz. Bras. III. Arv. e Pl. Uteis* 83. 1934; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 342--343. 1934; Martyn, *Ind. Phan. Jenman Herb.* 461, mss. 1937; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 296 (1938) and 2: 91. 1944. Manabea villosa Aubl., *Hist. Pl. Guian.* 1: 62--63. 1775; Lam., *Tabl. Encyc. Méth.* 1: 294. 1792; Vahl, *Eclog.* 1: 16, in syn. 1796; Willd., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 616, in syn. 1797; Ruiz & Pav., *Fl. Peruv.* 1: 50. 1798; Pers., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 132, in syn. 1805; Andr., *Bot. Rep.* 9: 578, in syn. 1809; Poir., *Encycl. Méth. Suppl.* 1: 150--151, in syn. 1810; Pers., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 339, in syn. 1817; Roem. & Schult., *Syst. Veg.* 3: 101, in syn. 1818; Willd., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 82, in syn. 1821; Spreng., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422, in syn. 1825; Cham., *Linnaea* 7: 110, in syn. 1832; Dietr., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 429, in syn. 1839; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 121, in syn. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 649, in syn. 1847; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 3: 160, in syn. 1895; Stapf, *Ind. Lond.* 4: 217. 1930; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 342, in syn. 1934. Manabea villosa Aubl. ex Gmel. [Turton], *Gen. Syst. Nat.* 5: 219, in syn. 1802; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16, in syn. 1821; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29, in syn. 1840; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 342, in syn. 1934. Manabea tomentosa Perrottet ex Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 296, in syn. 1938. Aegiphila verbascifolia L. C. Rich. ex Moldenke, *Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names* 4, in syn. 1940.

Van Wijk in the reference cited above records the vernacular name "bois de tabac", while Le Cointe records "camarà", "bois tabac", "camará", and "cambará". The Kuhlmann specimen cited below has its leaves smaller than usual for this species; the collector describes the plant as a tree 2 m. tall, with white flowers blooming in March. Fanshawe calls it a soft-wooded straggly second-growth tree to 20 feet tall, found in burned forest land on brown sand, all parts of the plant being white-woolly, the flowers in axillary corymbose cymes, pale-yellow, the calyx woolly, and the leaves soft-pubescent above, woolly beneath, blooming in September.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: Fanshawe 6327 [Herb. Forest Dept. Br. Guiana 6327; F.2997] (N, S, Z); Jenman 4068 (F-photo, N--photo), 6869 (F--photo, N--photo). FRENCH GUIANA: Mélinon 145 (Bz--16830), 372 (Bz--16831); Poiteau s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Pará: J. G. Kuhlmann s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan.

22547] (N).

## AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Literature: Walp., Repert. 4: 123. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653, in syn. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Br. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287, in syn. 1851; Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 5: 710. 1860; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Warming, Lagoa Santa 434. 1892; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 172. 1909; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421--423. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 296--297 (1937) and 2: 91. 1944; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 345. 1951. Aegiphila elata Cham., Linnaea 7: 114 (1832) apud Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287, in syn. 1851 [not A. elata Sw., 1788]; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 713. 1877; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934. Distigma vitelliniflorum Klotzsch in Walp., Repert. 4: 123, in syn. 1845; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila cuspidata Mart. ex Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Br. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287--288 & 307. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862; Pritzell, Icon. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 547. 1911; Herzog, Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid. 29: 48. 1916; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 345, in syn. 1951. Aegiphila cuspidata Mart. & Schau. ex Chodat, Pl. Hassler. 2: 504. 1904; Briq., Ann. Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève. 7-8: 318. 1904; Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1167. 1904. Aegiphila cuspidata Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107, nom. nud. 1896. Aegiphila cuspidata Klotzsch ex Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 172, in syn. 1909. Aegiphila cuspidata var. parviflora Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288. 1851; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila cuspidata var. grandiflora Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288. 1851; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila aequinoctialis Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288, in syn. 1851; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 421, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila compacta Mart. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 296, in syn. 1937. Aegiphila stricta Sellow ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 4, in syn. 1940 [not A. stricta Rusby, 1920].

The species has been collected in the "mata", on the litoral, at the edge of lakes, and in thickets, in anthesis in July and from January through April. The Klug 2104 and 2204 cited by me as this species in Brittonia 1: 423 (1934) are actually A. chrysantha Hayek; likewise, the vernacular name "feto6-ey", recorded by me in Brittonia 1: 423 (1934), Alph. List Common Names 12 (1939)m and Phytologia 2: 91 (1944), refers to A. chrysantha

rather than this species. The Balansa 2094 cited by Briquet in Ann. Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève. 7-8: 318 (1904) as A. cuspidata is actually A. lanceolata Moldenke. The Economic Herb. Oakes Ames 8224, cited below, has a label reading "Aegiphila Martini-censis Lam. India occid. Portorico, Adjuntas, in sylvis. XI.87. Sintenis. Lignum durum utile." It is stamped "Correct as to scientific name. Other data open to question."

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3269 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Luschnath s.n. [Herb. Martius 1041] (F--633360--photo); H. P. Velloso 878 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44486] (Ja). Ceará: Ducke 4459 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 5435] (Ja); Freire Allemão 1178 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44809] (Ja). Espírito Santo: Bello 591 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44799] (N), 628 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44798] (Ja). Federal District: Brade 10588 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44837] (N), 11403 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44841] (N); Dalibór Haffs s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44349] (N); Herb. Rio de Jan. 32252 (Ja); Rosa s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 36511] (N). Minas Geraes: Sampaio 7272 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44831] (Ja). Pernambuco: G. Gardner s.n. [1838] (F--photo, N--photo); Pickel 1084 (F--753743, Mi), Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou 807 (F--photo, N--photo); Sampaio 69 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44825] (Ja), 3347 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44826] (Ja), 7946 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44833] (N), 7988 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44834] (Ja), 8199 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44835] (N), 8996 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44836] (Ja); Schtuch s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). State undetermined: Herb. Rio de Jan. 32252 (Ja), 44802 [Siqueira nas matas próximo de Inhomerim] (Ja). BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: d'Orbigny 509 (F--photo, N--photo), 554 (F--photo, N--photo). CULTIVATED: Germany: Lystler s.n. [Cult. Hort. Berol. Sept. 1839] (F--642156--photo of isotype, F--photo of type, N--photo of type), s.n. [June 1831] (F--photo, N--photo). LOCALITY OF COLLECTION UNDETERMINED: Economic Herb. Oakes Ames 8224 (Oa--8224).

#### AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Literature: Lundell, Contrib. Univ. Mich. Herb. 8: 81--82. 1942; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. 28 & 175. 1949; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950.

The species is said to grow in advanced forests, at an altitude of 1600 m., flowering in June. It is related to A. deppeana Steud., from which it may be distinguished by its denser persistent indumentum and larger calyx. It has a marked superficial resemblance to the genus Wigandia of the Hydrophyllaceae.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 4253 (Mh--isotype, N--isotype).